Stock Taking Sale

BIG BARGAINS

THIS WEEK

We take stock in February. To make the process easy we will offer for this week big reductions

On All Our Goods

A FEW EXAMPLES

A Ladies' \$40.00 Watch	\$30.00
A Ladies' \$20.00 Watch	15.00
A Gent's \$100.00 Watch	75.00
A Gent's \$50.00 Watch	38.00
A Gent's \$20.00 Watch	15.00
A Gent's \$10.00 Watch	7.00
A Gent's \$2.00 Waten	1.50
A \$30.00 Silver Tea Set	22.50
An \$8.00 Butter Dish	6.00
A \$10.00 Cake Basket	7.00
A \$4.50 Cake Basket	3.25

The Same Reductions on A!! Lines of Goods

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED



Feweler and Optician

PWSLEY BLOCK

GOMEZ IN A POCKET. If Havana Reports Are Correct Weyler

Havana, via Key West, Feb. 18.-If official reports are correct the insurgent army under General Gomez has been divided into small corps and Gomez himself is in full retreat before the continued advance of Weyler. Dispatches from Ciego de Aviel say the insurgent commander-in-chief with 4,000 men recrossed the military line in the province of Puerto Principe extending from Jucaro to Monon and is going eastward through Puerto Principe in the direction of the capital of the province. General Calixto de Garcia (Gomez's second in command) was reported four days ago in the vicinity of Puerto Principe retreating towards the same point as

Weyler arrived yesterday at Sancti Spiritus, the most important town in the eastern part of the province of San-ta Clara, near the boundary of Puerto Principe, in the territory where the insurgent headquarters were recently located. Weyler will push forward to Monon, Ciego de Aviel and Jucaro, thus seemingly sweeping across the island with a large force driving the enemy

He expects to trap Gomez between the two wings of the Spanish column and force a decisive engagement before the rains put an end to military opera-tions. The Cubans believe, however, Gomez will as usual slip through the cordon before being completely envel-

DREAMS TO COME TRUE.

St. Louis Inventor Claims to Have the Sc

cret of Transmutation of Metals. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—The dream of aichemists are to become realities if the wonderful discoveries claimed by Benjamin Brazelle of this city, inventor and well known in scientific circles, are even in a measure what he claims for them. Mr. Brazelle has gone further in his experiments than the mere transmutation of metals and has made discoveries by actual experiment which overturn the entire science of chemis-try, metallurgy, electricity and laws of gravitation. A company with a large capital has commenced the erection of plant at Fair Lawn, St. Louis county, to put the discoveries to practical use. By actual test Mr. Brazelle has changed silver into gold and gold into silver. The transmutation he considers the most insignificant part of the discoveries he a mere nothing in comparison with the feat of changing clay into gold, silver, iron, calcium, aluminum, glacium and 15 other metals not known to science and whose qualities have not yet been determined by the The key to the secret of all the phenomena Mr. Brazelle holds in his hand. That key is simply the full understanding and knowledge of what electricity is, and this key he claims to have se-

cure in his keeping. No More Trouble in Kansas

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 18.-Yesterday's trouble in the house was amicably settled to-day, the populists yielding to the re-publicans, who continued fighting for a roll call on Representative Trueblood's resolution revising the calendar. The resolution was adopted by a strict party vote. The vote stood 75 yeas, 45 nays and Speaker Pro Tem Weilep declared the resolution passed. Lambert, republican, tested against the passage by less than a two-thirds vote, and the protest was ordered spread on the journal.

IT IS ALL A DREAM

Impression That Democrats Have Lost Control Altogether Wrong.

THEY WIN ON A TEST VOTE

The Report of the Steering Committee Adopted-Came and Fish Bill - Irrigation Committee Recommendations.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Feb. 18.-The democratic majority of the house again demonstrated to-day that they were in absolute control of its machinery. For the last few days there has been various unsubstantial rumors to the effect that in order to control the affairs of the house the democrats were obliged to truckle to the populists and to a few disaffected democrats who have been flocking with the populists on many measures. Among other fairy tales circulated was one which stated that the steering committee was afraid to bring in a report for the reason that it was sure to be ripped up the back in the house. The action of the house to-day upon the report of the steering committee put to rest all this silly talk and clearly showed that the populists had been babbling through their whiskers. The report of the steering committee was adopted by

the steering committee was adopted by a vote of 42 to 23 and all attempts to amend were defeated. The dream-chasers of the house will have to manufacture some new fairy tales.

Following the reading of the journal, the house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of general orders. H. B. 4, requiring Typographical Union label to be used on all state printing, was taken up. McMahon proposed an amendment extending to its provisions to all kinds of labor emprovisions to all kinds of labor em-ployed on all kinds of state work. The amendment was lost by a tie Lindsay of Dawson opposed the bill on the ground that it was class legislation and discriminated against non-union labor, which had rights that should be considered. If any legislation needed it should certainly be in favor

of the weaker party.

Greenfield spoke in favor of his bill pointing out that South Dakota, Washington and Oregon had similar laws and the passage of this bill would in no

way affect present contracts.

O'Malley of Cascade said that the passage of this bill would put the state on record as in favor of paying living wages. McIntire of Custer expressed himself as heartily in favor of the bill. Watkins said that if it was class legislation it was in the right direction. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was put and lost and a motion for fa-vorable recommendation was carried by a large majority.

House substitute for Clem's bill rela-

tive to more equitable division of school funds, was next taken up. Clem ex-plained that the bill was for the purpose of giving the smaller and weaker districts larger funds and allow them longer terms. Stephens favored the bill as giving the poorer classes the same advantages as the rich. Carroll also favored the passage of the bill. Lindsay of Dawson, Hill of Missoula, Lindsay of Dawson, Hill of alse, op-and Greenfield of Lewis and Clarke, op-posed the bill as tending to cripple city schools. Upon a vote the bill was fa-vorably recommended. H. B. 23, providing for a free scholarship in Butte school of mines, was also favor-ably recommended for passage, as was Leehey's bill relating to the larceny of gas, water or electricity for light or

Following recess the steering com-

mittee reported as follows:
The steering committee would recommend that the following bills be placed at the head of the calendar on general orders and be considered in the order

Complete consideration of house bill No. 123, being a substitute providing for the protection of game, fish and fur-bearing animals, and then take up house bill No. 166, providing for the submission to the electors an amend-ment to section 5, article 3 of the constitution, relative to justices of the su-

reme court. Substitute for house bill No. 45, providing for the submission to the qualified electors of the state of an amendment to the constitution relating to the method of assessment of railroads, the original having been introduced by Ar-

mitage.

House bill No. 125, to create a board of examiners to examine mine inspectors, mine foremen and fire bosses, and to define their duties, compensation,

House bill No. 52, introduced by Taylor, relative to allowance of compensation to trustees of Orphans' Home. House bill No. 34, introduced by New-

relating to duties of pharmacists and providing for the penalties for the violation thereof.

Senate bill No. 1, providing for the

erection, completion, furnishing and equipment for the University of Mon-

House bill No. 266, introduced Bruffy. House bill No. 253, introduced by

House bills Nos. 15 and 16, introduced by Loeb, relating to road legislation. House bills Nos. 203, 184, 189, 183, 195,

188, 204 and 206, relating to municipal legislation. House bill No. 86, introduced by Pen-

vell and extending the boundaries of Lewis and Clarke county. Kennedy of Ravalli moved that house bill 55, relating to the removal of coun-

seats, be added to the report. Ramsey moved to lay Kennedy's motion on the table. The motion pre-vailed by a vote of 42 to 23 and was a test vote on the strength of the steering committee, showing that the democratic majority was in full control of the machinery of the house and put-ting to rest popular fairy tales of democratic disaffection which would per-mit the populists to bring up any bill

they desired. Cechran, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the state reform school, arising to a ques-tion of personal privilege, called atten-tion to an article by Trustee Middleton in a morning paper in which he denied the truth of the committee's report. Mr. Cochran branded Middleton's statement as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end and the comwas ready at any time to

prove it.

back the sub-arid land bill with the following recommendations: Your committee on irrigation and water rights have in the limited time disposal carefully considered house bill No. 273 concerning the recla-

mation of the arid lands of the state in compliance with the Carey act, and beg leave to return same to the house with the recommendation that in con-sideration of its great importance and the magnitude of its scope, and also as the bill is already printed, it be placed on general orders for the consideration of the whole house. This recommendation, however, carries with it no endorsement from the members of said committee, but on the contrary we deem it our duty in recommending it for consideration to point out somewhat

at length the most noticeable and ob-jectionable features of the bill. We deem it in its present shape ex-ceedingly objectionable, and there is grave doubt in the minds of the mem-bers of the committee whether a bill could be framed wherein the possible benefits to acrue would warrant the state in accepting the inevitable risks.

The objections we hereby present are: That its present appearance in general lead us strongly to suspect that it is framed not so much with a view to protect the interests of the state as to serve the purpose of others interested. That the board should consist of not

ss than seven members, and that they subject to removal at the discretion of the governor. The empowering of five men with the unlimited authority this act contem-plates, and the possibility of involving the state to a large amount. The possibility and probability that settlement and the money received from sales of land will not be more than sufficient to maintain running expeses, and that the land will eventually fall into the hands

of the bondholders, and if soid at all by them, could be in large amounts, and the best lands of the state would thereby be held by corporations and syndi-cates, to be disposed of by them as they see fit. This would thus nullify the universal intent of the federal government and the state in disposing of its domain to actual settlers only and in

In certain sections of the state where land is held in alternate sections by the state and by a corporation, we believe opportunity for corporations to dispose of their lands to better advantage than the state would make it possible for such corporation to sell all of their land by underbidding before the state could sell any, and at the same time require the state to maintain the canal.

limited amounts.

The fact that any sales of land the state might make with an inseparable water right, as they would be com-pelled to do to sell the land at all, would compel the state to maintain the canal at whatever cost. Although the implication is and the opinion seems to prevail that the state shall not be lia-ble, the fact that the bonds are countersigned by the secretary of state, and have the great seal of the state attached thereto, gives rise to grave doubt as to the ability of the state to be relieved of such responsibility; the fact also that no provision is made for the bonds to read specifically relieving the state from any liability, and the further fact that the only provision in the bill looking towards such relief specifically re-lates only to contracts for work done. demands the most careful scrutiny and

Where the state could again be liable, would be in case of the money being exhausted before completion of work and the \$12.50 per acre limit reached, and without being able to secure more by bonds. A condition would then con-front the state of a lot of land bonded, a canal worthless until completed, and no way of completing it unless the state stepped in and made the necessary ad-

That the bonds draw interest at six per cent. payable semi-annually, and the interest coupons also draw interest at same rate which would double the principal in 12 to 14 years.

The state could give no title to settlers, without assuming the obligation of the bond.

The state must sell any corporation owning land under the canal an indefeasible right to any amount of water at a price left entirely with the com-

mission. It is provided that the state auditor shall examine into any accounts paid by warrant, but does not provide for examination of accounts paid by bonds.

In the exercise of the right of eminent domain where canals are constructed through a country in which alternate sections are owned by a corporation, the right of way for such a canal might

e made a large and unnecessary cost. The proviso to sell only to settlers 160 acres each is proper, but would not ap-ply should the land go for the bonds when it could then be sold in one immense body if desired. The commissioners give no bond, and

yet may have the handling of twelve and one-half million dollars

The proposition is simplified in con-sidering its application to a body of land that could be owned entirely by the state, excepting the few settlers that might be already upon it. In applying it however to a country in which alternate sections are owned by a corporation, and by the state, and where it would be manifestly impossible to benefit the property of one without an equal advantage to the other, it would appear eminently just that each should bear its share of the burden to secure

the advantage. We believe it to be a subject that demands the best consideration of a mittee consisting of the whole house and that it would be presumptuous for a committee of seven members in a matter of such magnitude, to recommend either its absolute adoption or re-

jection. It can be improved, by amendments in the way suggested, but in curtailing the authority of the commission, their power for good would receive the same check as their power for evil. Our final recommendations are, that in its consideration, its general practicability, safety and expediency should be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and that it would be better to delay even now than to incur any risk in an experiment on the sale contemplated by this bill. T. C. ARMITAGE,

Chairman Committee on Irrigation and

The ways and means committee re-ported back O'Malley's anti-gambling bill with the recommendation that it be

The appropriation committee, which was referred house bill No. 222, to establish a women's annex to the Soldiers' Home at Columbia Falls, Mont., and to appropriate therefor sums of money herein named, reported the same back with the recommenda-tion that it be indefinitely post-

House joint resolution authorizing the board of state prison commissioners to remove all necessary building material at the eastern state prison at Billings, Mont., to the western state prison at Deer Lodge, and making an appropria-tion therefor, was reported back with an amendment as follows: Amend section 2 by striking out the words "one

(Continued on Page Six.)

WITHOUT AUTHORITY

Mr. Nolan Says the Ravalli County Commissioners Acted Hastily.

COUNTY TREASURERS' CASE

Lengthy Opinion in Which the Attorney General Reviews the Controversy Between Mr. Squires and Mr. Dowling.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Feb. 18.-The controversy between the county board of commissioners of Ravalli county and J. K. Squires, who was elected county treasurer, is settled so far as it can be out of court, providing the board of commissioners accept Attorney General C. B. Nolan's interpretation of the law. Mr. Squires was elected treasurer by the democrats and populists of the county, defeating John Dowling, the present incumbent, who ran on the republican ticket. Although elected by a decided majority, Mr. Squires, the board ruled, was disqualified from acting as treasurer for the alleged reason that he did not qual-ify in time. The political code requires newly elected officers to file their oaths of office and bonds within 10 days after receiving notice of their election. Mr. Squires was unable to secure bonds in that time, although he filed the oath of office before the 10 days had passed. He afterwards filed the bond, but the republican board of commissioners de-clared the office of treasurer vacant, and appointed Mr. Dowling to the office.

and appointed Mr. Dowling to the office.

This, the attorney general says, was without authority. In an opinion addressed to Fred Wehr, chairman of the board, Mr. Nolan holds that the action of the board in declaring a vacancy was without authority; that the law providing for the filing of bonds is directory and that Mr. Squires is entitled to the possession of the office. Attorney

General Nolan's opinion follows:
"Dear Sir-Your favor of the 10th of February accompanying copy of reso-lution referred to in said letter, came duly to hand, and would have been answered before now were it not that the questions involved were of such a character that a thorough investigation of them was deemed advisable before

the rendition of any opinion upon them.
"If I understand the question cor-rectly, Mr. J. K. Squires was elected to the office of county treasurer of Ravalli county, in November last; that John Dowling was and now is the incumbent of the office, being elected thereto two years ago, and ran again for the office last fall and was defeated at the polls by Mr. Squires; that Mr. Squires within ten days after notification of his elec-tion filed his oath of office and did not file his official bond until February 10th, 1887; that some time after the lapse of more than ten days after Mr. Squires had received notification of his election the board of county commissioners of Ravalli county met and declared a va-cancy in the office of county treasurer and appointed to fill that vacancy the present incumbent, John Dowling, his term to commence March 1st, 1897; that John Dowling upon receiving this ap-pointment, and pursuant to the require

ments of the code provisions, qualified.
"In the discussion and consideration of this proposition it is desirable at the outset to call your attention to provisions of the constitution and codes, which have a bearing upon this question. Section 5, article XVI. of the constitution is as follows: "There shall be elected in each county the following one county treasurer. Pro-

vided that no person shall hold the of-fice of county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms * * * Persons elected to the different offices named in this section shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies in all county, township and precinct offices shall be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners, and the appointee shall hold his office until the

next general election etion 1012 of the political code reads: Whenever a different time is not precribed by law, the oath of office must be taken, subscribed and filed within ten days after the officer has notice of his election or appointment, or before the expiration of fifteen days from the commencement of his term of office when no such notice has been given Section 1050 of the political code eads: "Every official bond must be filed in the proper office within the time prescribed for filing the oath unless

otherwise expressly provided by stat Section 1101 of the political code eads: "An office becomes vacant on the happening of either of the follow ing events before the expiration of the term: (Subdivision 9) his refusal

neglect to file his official oath or bond within the time prescribed." The code provisions above referred to are explicit enough, and considered by themselves would absolutely preclude Mr. Squires from entering upon the discharge of his duties under the facts in the case. Eliminating for the present from our consideration the constitutional provision above referred to, the construction of those sections of the code, supra, have been considered by different courts as to whether they are mandatory or directory. The supreme urt of California holds that those sec tions are mandatory, and that the fail-ure of the officer to qualify within the ime prescribed ipso facto creates a vacancy, but in Washington the same sections have been under consideration by the supreme court of that state, and directory, and that the failure on the part of the officer to comply with the law within the time designated does not create a vacancy, and that the va-cancy is only created when the body charged with authority to make th appointment acts in the premises and declares that the vacancy exists. Whether the vacancy is ipso facto cre-ated by the failure of the officer to comply with the law or whether the va-cancy occurs when the proper body has so declared becomes a question of missioners under the provisions of the constitution above referred to were authorized to declare a vacancy in the office of treasurer and in the way in which they did.

Ordinance No. 2 adopted by the constitutional convention provided that there should be elected on the first Tuesday in October, 1889, one county treasurer whose office should begin on the first Monday in March succeeding his election and end on the first Monday of March, 1893. And in the election held two years ago last fall a treasurer

day of March succeeding his election and continued for two years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

In the particular case under consid-

eration and by virtue of section 1101 of the political code, supra, under the facts in this case, the office of county treasurer would suffer a vacancy be-fore the term of the present incumbent expired. This, of course, would not be possible, for the constitution provides that except as otherwise provided in the constitution, no law shall extend the term of any public officer or in-crease or diminish his salary or emolu-ment after his election or appointment. The reasonable construction, then, of this section would not justify the presumption that a vacancy existed in the office before the term of the present incumbent expired. The constitutional provision above referred to that the incumbent should hold his office for the term of two years and until his suc-cessor is elected and qualified makes it

the present incumbent, which would be next March." The attorney general then defines length the term "vacancy" and holds that an office is not vacant so long as

impossible for a vacancy to exist until at least the expiration of the term of

it is occupied by an incumbent. The commissioners, then, meeting at which they declared this of fice vacant, did something which, under the law, they were not authorized to do. There could possibly be no vaboard of county commissioners met, for Mr. Dowling, the duly elected and qualified incumbent of the office, was discharging the duties, and his term by limitation, did not expire until March, 1897. It might be said in this connection that the commissioners anticipated a vacancy, but the law does not authorize the commissioners to anticipate vacancies; their powers and duties are defined by law, and anticipating a vacancy is not one of them.
"It is my judgment then that the action of the board of county commissioners in declaring a vacancy in the office of county treasurer of Ravalli county was invalid, and the appointment made upon the assumption that such a vacancy isted is of course equally invalid. If the code provisions above referred to instead of using the language which they did, provided that if a person elected to an office failed to qualify within the time specified he would forfeit his right to the office, there would be no question but that the commissioners in the course pursued would have authority to act, but this is not the language used, and in this instance we have to do with a case where the will of the people in the selection of an officer is to be disregarded, and in order to set aside that will expressed at the polls the authority to do so must be clear, unequivocal and unambiguous, On the other hand it is not to be assumed that this proposition of the code provid-ing for a vacancy is meaningless, and it becomes the duty of one having to do with it to place such a construction upon it in the light of the constitutional provision above referred to as will make it operative. I think that it would be within the power of the county commissioners to meet after the term commences, which would be on the 4th of March, and if the bond had not been filed up to that time, declare the office vacant, although a great many authorities hold that even then, with the constitution providing that the incumbent should hold over, it would not be within the power of the commissioners to declare a vacancy. I am disposed to disagree with the reasoning myself, for with such a constructional provision a person elected to an office could hold the same indefinitely, although at the polls the people decisively expressed themselves that such should not be the case. A person once elected to office could at the next ensuing election secure a nom-

would not qualify, and repeat that at each succeeding election. "I am of the opinion that the commissioners would have the right after the term commenced to have a vacancy declared and to select somebody other than the incumbent to fill the vacancy, notwithstanding the constitution provides that the incumbent should hold the office for the term of two years and until his successor is elected and qualified. I am also of the opinion that the provision of the code requiring the filing of the bond within 10 days after notification of election is directory and not mandatory, and that the filing of the bond at any time before the office is legally declared vacant would be a sufficient and sub-stantial compliance with the law.

ination, run for office, get defeated, enter into an arrangement with his opponent,

and by virtue of this provision of the con-

stitution hold over because his successor

"I am of the opinion, then, that the action of the board of county commision ers in declaring a vacancy in the manner appearing is unauthorized; that the law providing for the filing of the bond is diand that Mr. Squires having qualified before the time when the board of county commissioners could have le-gally declared a vacancy, he is entitled to the possession of the office."

Herbert Visits the Ships.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 18.—Secretary Herbert and party arrived from Washington this morning. In the party were Rear Admiral Gherardi, ex-Senator Butler and Colonel T. S. Farrow, second auditor of the treasury. They were met by Mayor Smythe and a committee of recep-tion. A detachment of naval reserves saluted the party with 27 guns.

At 11:30 the party was taken aboard : revenue cutter for a visit to the squad-ron at the mouth of the harbor. The governor, Heutenant governor, state offiers and members of the general assembly of South Carolina arrived from Columbia at noon. The blockade manoeuvres are over. The line of blockade is broken and the ships are all bunched at anchorage without regular formation.

Hanna's Plans.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 18.-It is definitely settled that Hanna will not go into Mc-Kinley's cabinet. Hanna announced this morning that he had determined to re-main in Ohio. He will contest in the legislature next winter for the full term in the United States senate. In fact Hanna's supporters have already organized his campaign. The hope that Governor Bushnell may appoint Hanna to fill the unex-pired term of Sherman has practically been abandoned.

Snowing in Carson

Carson, Nev., Feb. 18.-It began snow-ing again to-day, so Corbett did not go out to his training quarters at Shaw's Springs, but had to content himself with indoor exercise. Quarters have been se cured for Fitzsimmons at Cook's ranch, three miles from here. Fitzsimmons is expected there next Monday, George who is to referee the fight, arrived to-day

Smallpox From Yokohama.

China arrived to-night from Yokohama On account of the presence of smallpox was elected in that county whose term on board she was ordered into quaranting of office commenced on the first Mon-

VENGEANCE

A Frenzied Husband's Double Murder.

DIED IN THEIR SIN

Frank Dresser Shoots His Wife and Her Paramour.

STORY OF THE MURDERER

A Well-Known Gambler Finds His Wife in Bed With Sherman Ransom, a Bartender, and Empties His Revolver - History of the Parties to the Tragedy-The In-

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the people who sleep in the little lodging house over the Oxford saloon on Main street, were startled by piercing screams which came from the front room at the end of the hallway. Almost instantly a shot was heard, followed by another shrick, then three more shots There were a few seconds of dreadful silence which seemed even more dreadful and ominous than the noise that preceded it. Then there was a final shot-a fifth one.

Mr. H. E. Williams, proprietor of the Oxford saloon, occupies one of the rooms in this lodging house. The first shot awoke him, but he thought he was dreaming, and he did not realize that something wrong was going on until the other shots came. Slipping on his pantaloons he went out into the hail. From the door of the front room came Frank Dresser, a gambler well known for many years in both Anaconda and Butte. In his right hand he grasped a revolver. On seeing Williams, he said: "I've fixed him!"

"For God's sake, what have you done?" gasped Williams.

"I've fixed him," repeated Dresser.

"I've fixed him," repeated Dresser.

"I've fixed him," repeated Dresser.

"Desser passed by Williams in the hallway and went down the stairs.

Now lodgers were coming out into the pantaloons he went out into the hail.

Now lodgers were coming out into the hallway from all the rooms and a number, attracted by the shooting came up from the saloon underneath and the street below. Moans of distress and pain came from the front room, from which Dresser had just issued. To those who first opened the door a most ghastly scene was presented. Half crouching on the floor, her arms stretched forth as if raised in supplication, her face distorted in a frenzied look of appeal which death had cut short, lay the body of a woman. It was the body of Mrs. Frank Dresser, wife of the man who had walked forth volver in hand. On the bed nearby lay Sherman Ransom, night bartender at the Oxford, moaning and writhing in

terrible anguish.

Dr. O. C. Evans was summoned as soon as possible and hurried to the place, where Ransom was evidently dy-ing. An examination showed that there was no hope for the wounded man. One bullet had struck in the right side of the head and two others had struck in the right side. It could only be a ques-tion of a few minutes or a few hours when death must come. Ransom is a fine looking man, large in build. For long time he was night bartender for mil Weinberger at Emil's place on Main street in Butte. After Emil's death he tended bar at the McDermot After Emil's hotel for a time. He came to Anaconda on Jan. 19 or 11 and has since then held the position of night bartender at the Oxford. He worked Wednesday night and was relieved at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by Johnny Black, the day bar-tender. Ransom went to the lodging house overhead and evidently went at once to the room of Mrs. Dresser. His wn room was in another building.

Frank Dresser is a faro dealer, working for Johnson & Harmon. He has been well known about Butte and Anaconda for five or six years. He went off shift at 8 o'clock. For three or four nights Dresser had not gone to the room which he and Mrs. Dresser occu-pied over the Oxford. There had been quarrel between them with mutual recriminations, each accusing the other of unfaithfulness. Since the quarrel, Dresser had slept elsewhere, but yes-terday morning he went to the room which he and his wife had occupied. There was no one there. He thought then that she was with Mrs. Mosby in her rooms, but as he approached Mrs. Mosby's door he heard voices in an ad Mosby's door he heard votes in an au-joining room. He listened a moment at the keyhole, then satisfied that his wife was within he forced open the door. A frail bolt was torn from its fastenings and the husband, insane with rage and jealousy for a moment,

confronted the guilty pair.
Ransom did not move from the bed,
but Mrs. Dresser leaped from it and began to plead with her husband to spare her life. Evidently the first bullet was directed at her. It struck her in the left side, in the abdomen, and she died almost without another struggle. All this nappened so quickly that Ransom had not left the bed. Three shots were fired at him in quick succession. Apparently Dresser, who thought he had but one bullet left, hesitated as to whether he should put the fifth bullet into his own head or not. Then apparently noticing that Ransom was not vet dead and conjecturing perhaps that he might not be fatally injured, he fired his supposed last shot into him. He gave himself up to the police and was at once locked in the city jall.

Mrs. Dresser was a slight, slender woman, about 38 years of age. She had been beautiful, but was somewhat faded in appearance. She was of olive complexion, with black hair, slightly tinged with gray. Her face was peaked. She is said to come of a very good family now living at Napa, Cal.

Mrs. Mosby, who runs the lodging touse over the Oxford, was weeping bitterly when a Standard reported called this morning.

"I was asleep," she said. "I was asleep when the shooting woke me. Oh, dear, dear, how could he ever have